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CHICKERINO HALL-2:30-Plano Recital. Minister. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus.

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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The condition of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale is critical. - Four hundred and fourteen persons were drowned by the sinking of the steamer Namehow, in the China Seas. There was a marked change for the worse in Cardinal Manning's condition. === A British squadron sailed from Gibraltar for Morocco. Business in Seville has been stopped by an overflow of the River Guadalquiver.

Congress .- Both branches in session. === The The committee vacancies left by the death of Senator Plumb were filled, except that in the Appropriations Committee; the resolution of Senator Mitchell for the relief of the Court of Claims was discussed and referred. === House: Mr. Holman introduced a resolution to limit expendi-

Domestic .- The Democratic Senate cancus at Albany, it is believed, decided to oust Senators Donaldson and Derby to-day; the World's Fair bill was introduced in the Senate and ordered to a third reading. Senator Sherman was re-elected at the joint session of the two houses of the Ohio Legislature. Two more attempts were made to wreck passenger trains on the New-Haven Road, - Democrats persisted in their obstructive tactics at the meeting of the Connecticut Legislature. == Chief Judge Ruger, of the Court of Appeals, is slowly Captain Schley's final report on the Baltimore affair was received at the Navy

Department. City and Suburban.-The stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company authorized an increase of stock of 50 per cent. ____ Entries for the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps were received. - Merchants discussed New-York's proposed appropriation for the World's Fair. J. L. N. Hunt was re-elected president of the Board of Education on the first ballot. The Standard Fire Insurance Company retired from business. ==== An arrest was made in the Belleville, N. J., murder mystery. - A heavy fog delayed shipping and interfered with traffic in the city. == Charges of rate-cutting were made against several roads in the Western Traffic Assoclation. = Subscriptions toward the proposed removal of Columbia College to the Bloomingdale site were announced. - Stocks active and higher in the morning hours, lost the improvement and closed relatively weak at small final

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Claudiness and fog, with some rain; slight thermal changes, but warmer if anything. Temperature yesterday Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 46 1-2.

The scheme for a ship canal acress New Jersey, to connect New-York Harbor with Delaware and Chesapeake bays, which was exploited before the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, will not fail to command a large degree of attention from the merchants and business men of this city. The principal advocate of the scheme resorted to an argument that appeals with telling force to New-Yorkers, when he referred to the benefits conferred upon this city and State by the Erie Canal. His project possesses attractive features, and certain advantages from carrying it into effect are obvious. The cost of establishing direct water communication between New-York and Philadelphia is estimated by Professor Taupt at \$12,500,000.

A caucus of Democratic Senators was held yesterday at Albany, and it is understood that a decision was reached to turn Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Derby out of their seats without any more pother. It seems that criticism, some of it from Democratic sources, is having an effect upon the majority, who are afraid to wait longer before doing this gross injustice, lest some of their number should refuse to aid and abet the scheme. So in defiance of law and without any justification in the evidence, these two honestly elected Republicans are to be unseated. The Democrats have the power and will use it without scruple, acting, of course, under orders they dare not

As THE TRIBUNE foretold yesterday, the World's Fair bill introduced by Senator Canter provides for an appropriation of \$300,000. It will be seen from the interviews we publish this morning, which supplement those given in yesterday's issue, that this sum is not at all satisfactory to the business men of this city. No member of the Legislature should fail to read what President Smith, of the Chamber of Commerce, says in another column. Every citizen of the State ought to feel a personal interest in having the State adequately represented at Chicago. The Cantor bill was ordered to a third reading yesterday, so that if the appropriation is raised to the amount really needed, the Legislature must be appealed to at once.

The Democrats in the State Senate are plainly preparing to put through whatever high-handed measures the majority may decide upon. A reselution that the rules of 1891 be adopted, offered

by Senator Erwin yesterday, was promptly consigned to the Committee on Rules. This means that the Senate will go ahead so long as the majority see fit without any rules; and that whenever any "funny business" is under way the same course will be pursued as when Mr. Edwards was seated-that is, the previous question will be moved and no opportunity for debate or protest permitted to the Republicans. None but partisan rolings may be looked for from the Lieutenant-Governor, of course. For all practical purposes of legislation the Republican Senators might as well be in their homes as in their seats. How long will the people of New-York submit to such methods of law-

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. The Union League Club is so different from the other social clubs of this town; is so unique in its origin, and so special and peculiar in its aims; and it has withal so wide a constituency -vastly wider than the mere roll-call of its manual-that it is in a sense "sui generis"; it may be said to have an unwritten code of its own instead of being governed by the written and unwritten laws commonly recognized by similar organizations. It is exclusive in the sense in which all clubs are exclusive; admission to the clubhouse is confined to members, and, under certain conditions, their friends; and there is a tack understanding-the violation of which has been known to bring penalties-that the internal administration of its affairs is not to be made the subject of outside comment by its members. That, it hardly need be said, is a rule which goes without enactment in any club composed of gentlemen. But in a matter of such importance as the election of officers of a club which by its origin, its history and its traditions is so much more than a mere social organization; which may, indeed, almost be called a public institution in whose affairs all citizens have an interest, it is not possible to confine the discussion to the walls of the clubhouse or the members who alone can vote. The Union League Club exercises so large an influence upon public affairs in the whole country as well as in this city that interest in the election of its officers cannot be confined to its membership or to the particular locality in which its existence is maintained. The catholicity of view which prevails among its members on this point is illustrated by the fact that the current outside discussion of the pending club election instead of being objected to is looked upon only as a natural ex-

siderable importance. The situation in the club is considerably mixed. The election of the Nominating Committee : few weeks ago was the occasion of an animated canvass. This was due to the well-grounded conviction in the minds of many members that an effort was making to change the distinctive character of the organization, making it more social and less political in its purposes and aims. The lines were not by any means distinctly drawn on that issue, but the result demonstrated that the majority-and it was a much larger majority than was apparent upon the declaration of the vote-would not consent to any such change. It was settled then that the Union League Club should continue to be what it had been from its origin, a distinctively Republican organization. The committee elected at that time have performed the duty assigned them, and reported a icket the election of which they unanimously recommend. It is not the ticket that a majority of the club or a majority of the club members who supported the Nominating Committee supposed would be submitted. Unquestionably the general belief was that as Mr. Depew had declined a renomination, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, next in succession after Mr. Le Grand Cannon, who refused to be a candidate, would be selected for president, this being the important office, and the rest of minor consequence, relating only to the details of club management.

pression of public interest in a matter of con-

The committee somewhat unexpectedly found themselves at a deadlock, and as the simplest way out of it recommended the re-election of Mr. Denew with some changes of small consequence in the remainder of the offices. Depew had absolutely declined being a candidate for re-election. No one who knows him can have the slightest doubt of his sincerity in it; and no one who knows anything of the relations between him and Mr. Bliss will harbor the suspicion that he ever entertained the thought of intagonizing him or his friends. It was unfortunate, perhaps, that the committee did not take more deliberate precaution before making heir report, but, however that may be, they deided that upon the whole it would be better to continue Mr. Depew in the presidency than to make a change at the present time. Upon their representations Mr. Depew consented to be a andidate again. Mr. Bliss, it should be said-it hardly need be said to anybody who knows him -never considered himself a candidate as against Mr. Depew, but immediately on the publication of the committee's report signified his entire approval of their action and his purpose to support the ticket submitted. Nothing but his unfortunate illness, which has confined him to his house during the discussion, has prevented his taking a positive and outspoken attitude in its support. Even now the opponents of the regular ticket have to admit that they are using his name, not only without his consent, but in opposition to his

known and expressed wish. In this state of things the members of the elub have to meet at the election to-night, not simply a question between two candidates on their personal merits, but a much larger one which affects the prosperity and future usefulness of the organization no less than the one raised a few weeks ago touching its political character. One thing, and that a thing of no small importance, was settled by the election of the Nominating Committee. That fixed the character of the club. The question now is whether the club shall confirm its action by a vote of confidence in its committee. There is no question of persons or candidates. It is simply whether the club shall preserve its reputation for steadiness, for conservatism, for straightforward devotion to the best things in politics without being turned from its purpose by any dissonance regarding minor matters among its mem-

THE DUTY OF EROOKLYN REPUBLICANS The re-election of William W. Goodrich as chairman of the Republican General Committee in Kings County betokens a policy of harmony, good feeling, and, we trust, hard work throughout the important year on which we have entered. A little opposition to Mr. Goodrich was developed shortly before the election took place on Tuesday, but it was not formidable, and the re-election of last year's chairman was made unanimous with much heartiness. Mr. Goodrich's policy during 1891 gave general satisfaction, and there is no doubt that in Tuesday's election he was the choice of an overwhelming majority of the active members of the party on the other side of the East River. As chairman he has been firm yet conciliating, and his influence has been powerful in healing such dissensions as have unfortunately prevailed among some of the Republicans of Brooklyn in the recent past. It would have been a most happy omen if Mr. Goodrich had been elected again without a single voice or vote in opposition to him. In this Presidential year the Republicans of

Brooklyn have a most important duty to perform. It has happened more than once that the epinion that no statute which leaves the party or

result of a State, and so of a National, election has been determined by the votes cast in Brooklyn. It is not unlikely to happen again. The necessity, therefore, of hearty, earnest, diligent work on all hands is apparent. The distribution of Navy Yard patronage has heretofore been the cause of heartburnings and bitterness. Let there be no more of them. Let the dead past bury its differences. Let our Republican friends in Brooklyn act as a unit in laboring and voting for whatever candidates are nominated at Minne apolis next May. Their responsibility is great. It is most earnestly to be hoped that they will keenly realize it and govern themselves accordingly. Mr. Goodrich's policy as chairman of the General Committee, we are confident, will be of a sort to produce not only harmony and right feeling, but earnestness, enthusiasm and faithful work in every ward and every election district. The Nation will expect each and every Brooklyn Republican to do his duty, and his whole duty, from the beginning to the end of the Presidential campaign of 1892.

NOT A BRECKINRIDGE BABY. When Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, attempts a practical joke he ought to warn prom-

inent journals of his own party of his intentions so that they will not treat his work seriously. Taking as his text the recent letter of the State Department to the diplomatic representatives of Powers which have not concluded Reciprocity Conventions with the United States, he has abruptly offered a resolution in the House repealing the Aldrich amendment to the Tariff Act, and substituting for it the following clause:

The President of the United States is hereby author ized, without further legislation, to declare the ports of the United States free and open to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which n export duties are imposed, whenever and so long as nation small admit to its ports free of all tional, provincial (State), municipal and other taxes, flour, corn meal, and other breadstuffs, preserved meats. vegetables and fruits, cotton seed oil, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food, lumber, farniture, and all other articles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanical machinery, structural steel and iron, steel rails, looomotives, railway cars and supplies, street-cars, refined petroleum, or such other products of the United as may be agreed upon

The Free-Trade journals of this town, which have been utterly unable to make headway against the Reciprocity policy, rush in at once with precipitate haste to the support of this amendment. "The New-York Times," referring to the resolution as one which was introduced by Mr. Breckinridge at the last session, heartily favors its passage "in that it goes to the core of the Reciprocity humbug embodied in the McKinley law," and because, moreover, it goes at the problem of mutual trade in the right way." "It must compel," it continues, the friends and supporters of the Administration to face the facts. And, above all, it must impress upon the public mind what real Reciprocity is, and force upon those who have been deceived by the contrivance inserted in the Mo-Kinley law at the last moment the fact that there can be no real Reciprocity that is not opposed

"The World" in like manner cordially accepts the resolution as "real Reciprocity." "In other words," it adds, "Mr. Breckinridge's plan is to make Reciprocity actual; to make it untax Americans as well as foreigners; to make Reciprocity treaties honest bargains for mutual benefit and to confine the President's activities within the limits prescribed by the Constitution and by the traditions of a hundred years."

What will be the consternation of these Demceratic censors when they learn that the "rea and genuine? Reciprocity plan offered by their Free-Trade champion is identical with the proposition submitted by Secretary Blaine on June 19, 1890, to Congress and subsequently infroduced in the Senate as the Hale amendment. The phraseology has been reproduced word for word absolutely without change. The Democratic Congressman, while affecting to challenge the entire Reciprocity policy of the Administration and proposing to repeal the Aldrich amendment altogether, introduces Secretary Blaine's original proposition; and then the Free-Trade journals of his party, not suspecting what it is that they are extelling as consummate states manship, fall into raptures over "real and gennine Reciprocity" and into denunciations of that arrant "sham" and "humbug," the Reciprocity amendment.

The plight of these journals which have been caught in the act of bugging the original Blaine Reciprocity doll to their bosoms under the im pression that it was a live Breckinridge Free-Trade baby is distressing. It is too late now for them to make the discovery that there is sawdust in the doll. They are on record a heartily supporting the Reciprocity policy as i was proposed by Secretary Blaine, and carried out to his full satisfaction in the Aldrich amendment and with remarkable practical success in the long list of Reciprocity treaties.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE DECISION. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Counselman case calls for immediate amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act. According to this decision, a witness can refuse to testify in any case of alleged violation of the act if he was personally engaged in the transactions al leged to be contrary to the law, on the ground that his answer might tend to expose him to prosecution. It was supposed that this difficulty had been guarded against by a provision in the act, which, however, the court regards as not sufficient for its purpose. Counselman had been called as a witness in 1890 before a Federal Grand Jury, which was investigating certain alleged unlawful discriminations by rail roads entering Chicago. He refused to answer whether he had obtained rates lower than those established or any rebates or drawbacks or commissions from a railroad, pleading that his answer might tend to criminate himself. Judge Blodgett, of the District Court, ruled that he must answer, fined him \$500 for refusing, and placed him in custody of a marshal until he should make full disclosure. Next the case went to Judge Gresham, of the Circuit Court, who held that Judge Blodgett was right, and discharged a writ of habeas corpus. Thence the case went by appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and its decision, written by Judge Blatchford, was rendered on Monday. The court decides that the constitutional provision giving persons the right to refuse to answer questions which might be used against them in criminal case must be construed in the broadest sense. It had been contended that a witness could not refuse except in a criminal case against himself, but

it is impossible that the meaning of the constitu-tional provision can only be that a person shall not be against himself. The object was to insure that a new son should not be compelled, when acting as a witness in any investigation, to give testimony which might tend to show that he himself had committed a crime, The privilege is limited to criminal matters, but it is as broad as the mischief against which it seeks to guard. In respect to Section 860, Revised Statutes, which provides that no evidence obtained from a witness by means of a judicial proceeding shall

from all the perils against which the constitutional m was designed to gnard, and is not a full subtitute for that prohibition. In view of the constitutional provision, a statutory enactment, to be valid, ast afford absolute immunity against future prosecution for the offence to which the question relates.

It might be questioned whether even such a provision would meet the case, if the language of the court in regard to the intent of the constitutional provision is strictly correct, namely, to show that he himself had committed a crime,". possibility of prosecution; his reputation, his business position or standing, might be permanently affected, even though he could not be

formunately, persons at the West, in their anxiety lag behind New-Jersey? to correct abuses of power by railroads, are Impatient of constitutional restraints. Possibly there may now be raised a clamor for reorgansensible men will agree with Senator Cullom, lature to issue bonds to the amount of \$300,000 conform to the construction of the Constitution This achievement is something in which all the state Act can hardly be enforced against any titled to public thanks. companies violating its prohibitions.

FAIRS." a decision that his opponent was ineligible; Colonel Charles E. Walker, of Corning, who was beaten in his canvass for the Senate by a majority of nearly 1,700-this greedy and disgraced person was named by the Lientenant-Governor as chairman of the Committee on Internal Af- of the majority in the Assembly know rather less

There is an internal affair, Colonel Walker, known as conscience. We respectfully suggest that you at once proceed to appoint yourself a sub-committee of one of the Committee on Internal Affairs to investigate the state and condition of the Walker conscience-of the conscience of Colonel Charles E. Walker, of Corning Evidently there is something the matter with that internal affair. Something serious. Indeed, there is reason to apprehend that—to use the county man's criticism upon the Bowery fishball—"There's something dead in it." You are perfectly well aware, Colonel, that your presence in the Senate is a glaring outrage upon popular government; that you are simply a brazen interloper. A man who forces himself into the completely to the spirit, purpose and effect of house of his neighbor with the assistance of tools which burglars find useful must feel the way you feel-or rather must feel the way that you would feel, Colonel, if the internal affair alluded to, to wit, the Walker conscience, was performing its proper functions.

Charity begins at home. So does the work of the chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs. Let the Walker conscience have the preference on the chairman's calendar.

PROSPECTS OF THE PANAMA CANAL. The result of the last debate in the French Chamber on the Panama Canal question seems learly to indicate that the Government has lost faith in the resuscitation of that moribund enterprise. Since Lieutenant Wyse's report to the canal liquidator in May of last year, the methods of the directors have been canvassed with a frankness that for the first time has placed them in their true light before the deluded at to them, and refused until the last moment to believe that the project was in danger of permanent abandonment. The decisive attitude of the French Legislature, however, has since been only less impressive than the change in French public opinion, due largely to the conversion of Parisian newspapers which at one time could find no terms too strong for commendation of M. de Lesseps and his aids.

The order of the day, adopted on motion of M. Peytral, by an overwhelming majority, demanded energetic measures against the persons responsible for the present state of the canal company. During the debate M. Fallieres, the Minister of Justice, announced that the judicial examination of the directors was proceeding, and that the Chamber could have confidence in the magistrates trying the case. This means that, so far as the law permits, the undeniable wrong inflicted on more than half a million shareholders will be avenged. But no tardy prosecution can indemnify them for losses as absolute as they were fatile. All that the Government can now do in this direction is to prevent them from throwing good money after bad by declaring definitely against the continuation of the work. The Chamber has already discussed the question three times since last November, without any perceptible inclination to advocate a Government reorganization of the company and a resumption of its operations, and the chance of a radical change of sentiment appears to grow smaller

According to Lieutenant Wyse, \$120,000,000, the precise sum originally estimated by M. de Lesseps to cover the entire work, is still needed to complete the canal. The proportion already finished is variously estimated, and nobody can say that Mr. Wyse's figures would not be subpect to indefinite expansion after a renewal of actual operations. Unforeseen contingencies have indeed played such a momentous part in the solution of this grave engineering and financial problem that conservative shareholders will feel inclined to view all such estimates with ject to indefinite expansion after a renewal of feel inclined to view all such estimates with suspicion. Yet if the sum were mathematically exact, it would raise the cost of the completed canal so enormously that only the menopoly of a gigantic volume of business could insure dividends to the investors even after the lapse of

of the method adopted by our liberally educated contemporary "The Evening Post" of saying it severest things in Latin. There is a subtle sort of courtesy in it that commends it to favor, and we are not certain but that it would in turn grow to be a distinctive feature of "journalism," except for the prevailing ignorance of the dead languages among "journalists." We have observed, however, with something of disappointment a disposition of late on the part of our learned contemporary to say severe things in the mother tongue. It has eropped out chiefly in connection with Chilian matters. Our other Mugwump con temporary, "The Times," having indulged in comments in its Washington correspondence upon this subject which do not quite meet "The Post's" approval, the latter remarks thereon as follows; be in any manner used against him in any criminal proceeding, or for the enforcement of any penalty or forfeiture, the court holds:

Legislation cannot abridge a constitutional privilege, and cannot replace or supply one at least, unless it is so broad as to have the same extent. We are clearly of epinlon that no statute which leaves the party or

witness subject to prosecution after he answers the impression that "The Times" correspondent is a witness subject to prosecution after the another flat and that "American youth needs the inspira-criminating question put to him can have the effect liar and that "American youth needs the inspira-criminating question put to him can have the effect liar and that "American youth needs the inspira-of supplanting the privilege conferred by the Constiof supplanting the privilets conferred by the Const.

tion that with bullets." This, it seems to us, would have tution of the United States. Section 800 of the Rowith bullets." This, it seems to us, would have vised Statutes does not supply a complete protection a more amiable sound if couched in Latin. The friends of "The Times" liar-if he has any-would feel more reconciled to it.

With a strong, active, penetrating and well disci-plined mind, David B. Hill combines a singularly passionless temper. He has no vices.—(A Democratic admirer in The Newton Bee.)

True : he has no vices, but think of his crimes!

The city Democrats must have the chairmanthat it was to insure "that a person should not ships; the country Democrats must content thembe compelled to give testimony which might tend selves with the leavings. That expresses the policy which the Democratic bosses at Albany The injury to him might not be confined to the adopted in making up the committees. Wonder

message regarding what has been done already in behalf of New-Jessey by the World's Fair Evidently this decision will cause scarcely less Commission, created by the Trenton Legislature excitement in some of the Western States than of last year, ought to arouse our own legislators excitement in some of the Western States than of last year, ought to arouse our own legislators was crused by the decision against the constitute to the need of speedy action in this most imtionality of rates established in Minnesota. Un- portant matter. Shall New-York be permitted to

The Brooklyn Institute has secured the \$200,-600 which fulfils the condition on which the city ization of the Supreme Court itself, and yet was authorized by an act passed by the last Legiswho holds that the law should be amended to for the purpose of erecting a museum building. which the Supreme Court gives. He believes people of Brooklyn must take an honest pride and which the Supreme Court gives. He believes a hearty interest, for it insures the establishment that some way will be found by which evidence within a reasonable time of a Museum of Arts and engagement with the mallelous tyrant whom she of violations of law can be obtained without de- Sciences on the site already secured, near Prospect priving citizens of their rights as witnesses. It Park. The men who have been diligent in season is clear that, unless this can be done, the Inter- and out of season in securing this object are en-

"The New-York Times" sententiously remarks WALKER CHAIRMAN OF "INTERNAL AF. that the reciprocity resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, " is bound to bring on a debate. This is a good thing." It has sneaked into the Senate under the cover of also is bound to bring on a laugh at the expense knowledge have fully and heartily commended Mr. Blaine's original reciprocity scheme; and that, too, is a good thing.

With few exceptions the Democratic members about parliamentary law than a wooden Indian in front of a cigar-store knows of the true inward ness of Browning's more involved poetry. That is why General Husted smiles.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Custer will formally adopt Boston as

Rumor has it that relatives of the Due de Roche-

The University of Leyden has suffered a heavy loss by the denth of Professor Abraham Kuenen, of the School of Theology. He entered the university in some way ever since that year. He had been a pro-fessor-in-ordinary since 1855. As a member of the Protestant Association he was one of the most ardent introcates of the principles of modern theology. The anti-theological revolutionists saw in him and his teachings the greatest danger and have long en-denversed to scenre the abolition of the theological department of the university on that account. Kushen's influence, however, was too great to be over-come. The professor was only sixty-three years old at his death.

Roger Q. Mills has so far recovered his health that he made his return trip to Texas without unpleasant consequences, and is already busily engaged in re-ceiving political visitors.

Alexander Kielland, the famous Norwegian poet, was appointed Mayor of Stavanger, in that country, a few weeks ago. Kielland was originally a lawyer. Three years ago the Grossthing declined to vote him he so called "Poet's Pension," enjoyed by Bjoern-tjerne Bjoernson and others. The pension is worth thout \$450 n year. It is said that his appointment is Mayor is to recompense him for the loss of the

Dr. Lyman Abbott is delivering a course of lec-

them in their true light before the deluded shareholders. Even when unprejudiced obassembly. The appointments of the place were found to be complete for the purposes of the institution. One ward had been furnished by Mrs. Adams, the wife of President Adams, to be known as the Curroll Ward, and intended for any sick students of the university; another ward by the family of the late W. W. Esty. The Rev. Mr. Fiske in his address said: "This aspital, which we so gladly inspect to-day, is but a en long purposed here by those quick in response o all human sorrows. Goodly gifts had been dedi-nated to it before it was founded. The sad providence of the too carry death of one honored and beloved thosing us became, through the loving reverence of his amily for his every purpose, the occasion of the large-cift which purchased this property and has aided so argely in its proper equipment and completion.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Pollowing the example of their Chicago brothron, the auton Volapukists have established a society for pracising that language, in view of the expected European influx when the Columbian Exposition is open. And dapuk phrase for "baked beans."

What Would Have Happened.—Excited Stranger-ay! I lost a twenty-dollar gold piece along here some-here. You haven't seen it, have you! I lungry luggars—Do I look like I'd fell dead lately! (Indianapolis Journal.

Says Judge G. Q. Richmond, of Denver, Col. : "Capttal properly invested in the tin mines of Colorado would pay the investors good returns. The deposits of this metal are greater than many persons suspect | was included in the repertory of Messes. Abbey and those business it is to deal in minerals and ores. While gold and silver will always be delved for and produced, it is equally true that much money can be ande from the products of tin if the capitalists would nake the investments. As it is, they seek the quicker and to affinence through stock speculation, and while read to affinence through stock speculation, and while houses outside of Germany. In London it was long one gains many fall. By the protection afformed with kept on the repertory by the devotion and genins of adoption of the Tariff bill at the last Congress, the tin could be mined and placed on the market for the

An Ohio man, ninety three years of age, has written to Dr. Winslow, of Boston, for the latest information in exploration, saying that he is "still very much in

> ONLY ONE DEFECT. My Dulcia is wondrous fair, No earthly beauty will compare With her effulcent beauty rare; Fair Dulcia! Oh, Dulcta's divinely good;

She liveth as an angel would; Aye, better than an angel could; Good Dulcia! And Dulcia is sagely wise; she knows all things beneath the skies; Her thoughts the universe comprise; Wise Dulcia!

So fair and wise, so good and kind, All virtues with all grace combined; In all the earth none can you find Like Dulcia!

One flaw, however, doth appear, That, save upon this paper here, There's no such girl in all this sphere As Duicha!

little likelihood that duelling will be discontinued in Italy for a long time to come. The lover of figure has discovered that during the last decade 2.489 affairs

your cigar aburning till ye come out again .- (Dorfbar

THE DRAMA --- MUSIC.

MODJESKA IN A NEW PLAY.

Last night in the Union Square Theatre a new play called "The Countess Roudine" had its first presentaion here, and Mme. Modjeska embodied the chief part in it. The Countess Roudine is a capricious and impetaous Russian lady, who can, however, display both eraft and cold, inveterate determination. The part, as written, seems to be scarcely more than an outline, but the actress has filled it with her fervid and picturesque personality, and made it a most interesting emblem of virtuous duplicity and energetic and valorous benevolence. The play is meledrama-that is to say, drama of situation-and melodrama is, in the nature of things, ephemeral. When the auditor has grown familiar with situation he usually has grown weary of it, and he will accept it no more unless it happens to be illumined The statements made in Governor Abbett's long life for "The Counters Roadine," therefore, cannot reasonably be anticipated; but in the meantime it affords an opportunity for the actress to display her skill in the use of female blandishments and to akernate betwint flery expedition and the concentrated pas-

a climax of action in a moment of well-contrived and well-rewarded suspense. The fourth act (strongly writ-ten and skilfully invented by Mrs. Minnle Maldorn Fiske) is altogether the best act in the play, and may he said to constitute its dramatic value. Some account of the story of the piece has already been given in this journal. During its first three-quarters the Countess s di played as wishful to avert from one man, to whom she owes nothing, the venceance of another man, to whom she has promised all. In its last quarter she that the object of this intropld lady's generosity is a Nihilist-so that the customary political theory of all the dramas relative to Russia is once more duly sustained in this one. All Russians are brutes, until they become Nibilists; but when a Russian becomes a Nihilist he becomes an angel. The spectacle of Mme. Modjeska's acateness and expedition, her readiness of resource, her intensity of purpose, and her passionate exultation, when saving Moronoff from Sagenoff, was in the highest degree delightful and superb, and a ege andience viewed the defeat and disgrace of the wily sagenoff with every denotement of satisfaction. That brutal person-who is loyal to his Government, and who wishes to arrest a conspirator against itcannot do so without getting his own head in peril, because the Countess has forged his signature to an insiminating paper which she can and will at once onvey to the Police; and in that humiliating plight there is nothing left for him but surrender and abase-ment. Upon this triumph of female ingenuity and prove the final curtain fell amid copious applause.

Mme. Modjeska's artistic faculties cover a wide range of expression. No actress has excelled her, few actresses have equalled her, in the denotement of love. In this character of Linna, Countess Roudine, she love. In this character of Danis, consigning the things was a delicious embodiment, among other things of feminine caprice; but her radical victory was gained of feminine caprice; but her radical victory was gained.

Paraness l	Rodanka Karobin	e	M	rs. Be	Helene	Smith

Theatre, will enact Imogen, in Shakespeare's comedy of "Cymbeline" On Friday night she presents Ecatrice; on Saturday afternoon Camille. _--

"FIDELIO" IN ITALIAN. To the minds of a great many opera patrons the performance of "Fidelio" in Italian at the Metropolitan Opera House last night must have suggested some tures in Boston, at the Lowell Institute, on "The FuzzEng questions in values. Why is "Fidelic," Evolution of Christianity." The second in the series was given last Friday evening. good (two of the principals being the same) servers clearly foresaw speedy ruin, those most be was born and fived, the spacious grounds and any time during the last seven years! If the Italian rectly interested clung to the rosy hopes held building for a hospital. The dedicatory exercises language is worth 67 per cent more than the Gerterman and composed in German (music is a universal language, but there is nationality in its spirit), more is it worth in in Italian? We confess that the questions are too much for us. Their solution must be left to the man-

conceived in Italian and written and composed agement. Again, if, as seems exceedingly plausible, there is some virtue in singing "Le Proplete" and omposed originally to fit French words, why was not "Fidelio" sung in German ? The troupe is sufficiently polyglot to accomplish the feat. German is a familiar tongue to Signora Lehmann, Mademoiselie Bauermeister, ignor Kalisch and Mr. Edward de Eeszke, all of whom were concerned in last night's representation, and if the baritone, Magini-Coletti, and the chorus had adhered to their native tongue the phenomenon would not have been novel, but one to which the so-called French performances have accustomed us. In fact, since Italy ceased furnishing the world with openf singers integrity of language has ceased to be looked upon as essential Italian opera. Mr. Curtis in his "Easy Chair" essays, writing about the opera in 1864, describes how "a mild, ineffective gentleman, his ditties and passionate bursts in Italian, while the poor Gretchen vowed and rouladed n the German tongue." This sort of thing has been going on ever stace, and those who go to the Italian cates the riddles whose solution we have been forced to leave to Messrs. Abbey and Grau, but since we ave already confessed our limbility to solve them, they are no concern of ours.

It is not a very violent presumption that "Pidelio" Gran for the purpose of gaining the patronage of the opera during the last seven years. The opera has no place in the Italian list. In fact, it has never conquered an enduring abiding place in any of the opera Tietlens, but in Italy and France it is a book scaled with seven seals. It is in the nature of proof of this asamption of the protected tin manufacturers of this fact that so experienced an operate artist as Edouard de Reszke never sang in the opera until last night. In complete truth he never even heard it before. The change in Italian traditions is, however, none the less welcome because it is a change. The opera has lar antil Mr. Seldl and his German forces disclosed its dramatic heart to the public. Then, however, it made a complete triumph. Last season it was fourth on the list in respect to popularity. It was given three times and the average receipts, not counting the subscriptions from the stockholders, was receipts for three representations of \$4,077. reason which need not be discussed-it is obvious to all who have taken the trouble to inquire into the feelings of the element in our population which supported the opera during the last seven years—the Germans last night disappointed the expectations of

the management. The andience was one of the management. The andience was one of the smallest of the senson.

There was only one feature of the performance of which it is pleasant to speak. The daugeon scene was given with spleadid power and damadie intensity. Here Mmc. Lehmann, who all through the first net had, Arlas like, tried to carry a world of incompetence and ignorance on her shoulders, was relieved of constraint. Her associates were Herr Kalisch (Florestan), Signor Maginia oletti (Pizzaro), and M. de Reszke (Rocco). The latter two feel something of the celestial fire which biares so marvellously in this seene, and sang better than they had done before, while Mmc. Lehman and her husband sang and acted as if inspired. It was the one thrilling moment of the evening, and it atomed for much of the misery which the lovers of Beethoven's divine work were obliged to endure in the first act.

WE MIGHT HAVE BETTER AUTHORITY.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

If Republicans could believe everything that appears woundays in the Mugwump branch of the Democratic press they would be more than cheerful—they would

PERHAPS THAT IS WHAT SHE IS WAITING FOR. From The Washington Post.